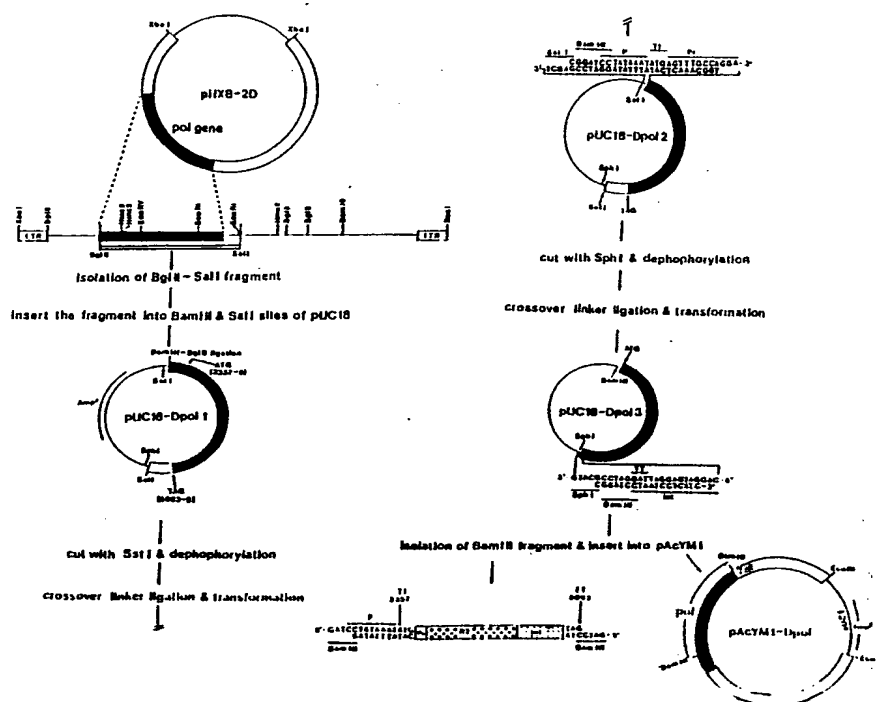




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(54) Title: POLYPEPTIDE HAVING IMMUNOLOGICAL ACTIVITY FOR USE AS DIAGNOSTIC REAGENT AND/OR VACCINE

**(57) Abstract**

A polypeptide having immunological activity for use as a diagnostic reagent and/or a vaccine component for the HIV virus. The polypeptide comprises a substantial portion of each of more than one of the constituent proteins coded for by the HIV-pol gene, namely HIV-pol protease, HIV-pol reverse transcriptase, HIV-pol RNase H and HIV-pol integrase.

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POLYPEPTIDE HAVING IMMUNOLOGICAL ACTIVITY FOR USE AS
DIAGNOSTIC REAGENT AND/OR VACCINE

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a polypeptide having
5 immunological activity for use as a diagnostic reagent
and/or a vaccine component.

BACKGROUND ART

Diagnostic kits for use in screening individuals for
infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection
10 frequently include reagents comprising HIV antigens which
are used to detect antibodies using known immunological
techniques including ELISA, Western Blot, latex
agglutination and immuno-luminescent and immuno-fluorescent
techniques.

15 The effectiveness of such techniques however depends
upon selection of suitable immunological reagents and one
particular difficulty which arises is that particular
reagents are often specific to individual strains or groups
of strains of HIV. Thus, for example, known diagnostic
20 reagents based upon HIV-1 may fail to detect antibodies
resulting from an infection of a patient with HIV-2.

Similarly, in the production of vaccines designed to
protect individuals against HIV infection, the use of
antigens derived from one particular strain of HIV may fail
25 to provide adequate protection against infection with other
strains.

It is an object of the present invention to overcome
such problems.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

30 It has now been found that the product of expressing a
substantial part of the HIV-pol gene in a suitable host has
antigenic properties which allows the above-mentioned
problems to be overcome.

Thus according to one aspect of the present invention
35 there is provided the use as an antigenic reagent in the
diagnostic test or as a vaccine component of a polypeptide

comprising a substantial portion of each of more than one of the constituent proteins coded for by the HIV-pol gene.

Diagnostic kits and vaccines comprising said polypeptide form further aspects of the present invention.

5 The HIV-pol gene codes for four enzymes, namely a protease, a reverse transcriptase, a ribonuclease referred to as RNase H and an enzyme referred to as Integrase.

It is believed that during infection of a T cell by HIV a full length precursor is expressed which is then cut up
10 into the discrete proteins listed above. These have the following activities and (it is thought) act in the order indicated:-

Protease	Precursor Cleavage
Reverse Transcriptase	Preparation of viral DNA from viral RNA
15 RNase H	Destruction of viral RNA leaving newly synthesised DNA
Integrase	Insertion of said DNA into host cell genome

20 According to a preferred aspect of the present invention, said constituent proteins are enzymes coded for by the HIV-pol gene and the polypeptide thus comprises a substantial portion of each of a plurality of enzymes selected from HIV-pol protease, HIV-pol reverse transcrip-
25 tase, HIV-pol RNase H and HIV-pol Integrase. Most preferably, the polypeptide comprises substantial portions of all four of said enzymes.

In vivo, the initial product of expressing the HIV-pol gene is cleaved into its individual elements by the
30 protease. The active site for proteolytic activity occurs adjacent the NH₂-terminus of the expression product, corresponding to the 5'-end of the protease gene.

According to a preferred aspect of the present invention, the polypeptide omits at least that part of the amino acid sequence of the HIV-pol protease gene which codes for the active site responsible for proteolytic activity. By omitting this portion, the integrity of the polypeptide is maintained and it is less liable to degrade.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram showing the procedure of Example 1;

Figure 2 shows the results of electrophoresis tests carried out in the manner explained in Example 2; and

Figure 3 is a graph showing the results of the experiments carried out in Example 3.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The HIV-pol gene of several strains of HIV-1 has been cloned and the corresponding amino acid sequences derived from the determined DNA sequences. The amino acid sequences of ten strains appear in the accompanying Table 1 at the end of this disclosure. In Table 1, the full sequence of strain HIV HXB2 is given, whereas for the other nine strains, only sequence differences are listed. As used herein, the term "constituent protein coded for by the HIV-pol gene" refers to a protein having sufficient amino acid homology with the sequence of HIV HXB2 appearing in the accompanying Table so as to result in antibodies raised against the protein cross-reacting with a polypeptide consisting of the precise amino acid sequence of HIV HXB2.

The HIV-pol gene can be expressed to produce the desired polypeptide by various techniques, e.g. some or all of the baculovirus techniques described in U.S. Patent 4,745,051 to Gale E. Smith et al issued on May 17, 1988; Baculovirus Vectors for Expression of Foreign Genes by C. Yong Kang, Advances in Virus Research, Vol. 35, pp 177-192, Academic Press Inc., 1988; A Manual of Methods for Baculovirus Vectors and Insect Cell Culture Procedures, Max D. Summers and Gale E. Smith, May 1987, Texas A&M University; and Baculoviruses as Gene Expression Vectors, Lois K. Miller,

Ann. Rev. Microbiol. 42, pp 177-1991; the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference. However our Canadian Patent Application Serial No. 591,908 filed on 23rd February 1989 (and equivalent British Patent Application 5 Serial No. 89 04426.7 filed on February 27, 1989 and US Patent Application Serial No. 316,768 filed on February 28, 1989) describes and claims an improved baculovirus expression system capable of producing foreign gene proteins at high levels and the use of this expression system is particularly preferred for expressing the polypeptide of the present invention.

The process disclosed in our Canadian patent employs a recombinant baculovirus containing at least a major part of a polyhedrin gene promoter region, a transcription termination sequence of a polyhedrin structural gene, a foreign structural gene (e.g. an HIV-pol gene) having a translation start codon followed by coding sequences and a translation stop codon. The foreign gene is located between the promoter region and the termination sequence. Immediately upstream of the start codon there is a putative insect cell ribosome binding site for the polyhedrin gene effective for overcoming resistance of susceptible insect cells to express the foreign gene at a high level. The putative ribosome binding site comprises at least the final four nucleotides of the sequence 5'-ACCTATAAAT-3'.

Example 3 of the Canadian application describes the production of the pol protein of HIV-1 in a baculovirus expression system based on Autographa californica nucleopolyhedrosis virus (ACNPV) and specifies that a recombinant baculovirus designated ACNPV-HIV-YK-pol has been deposited at the American Type Culture Collection of 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville MD 20852, USA under Accession No. ATCC VR 2233. Deposit was made on November 30, 1988. The disclosure of our Canadian Patent Application Serial No. 591,908 is incorporated herein by reference.

Utilising the procedures described in Example 3 of Canadian Patent Application Serial No. 591,908, a polypeptide

comprising the protease, RNase H and Integrase enzymes of HIV strain HIV-XB2 may be produced.

The polypeptide can be used as a diagnostic reagent or vaccine component in ways known to persons skilled in the art, e.g. by the techniques indicated in the publication entitled Clinica, Testing for HIV and AIDS, The Next Five Years, George Street Publications Ltd., Richmond, Surrey, UK, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

10 The invention is illustrated in more detail by the following Examples. Example 1 illustrates the production of a modified recombinant plasmid pUC18-Dpol3 having a 273 bp deletion at the 5'-terminus and its expression as polypeptide lacking the first 91 amino acids at the
15 NH₂-terminus of the HIV-pol protease. Examples 2 and 3 relate to the expression of the polypeptide and its use as a diagnostic reagent.

EXAMPLE 1

Construction of baculovirus transfer vector containing HIV-1 20 pol gene with 273 bp deletion at 5' terminus

As illustrated in Figure 1, the BglII and SalI fragment of plasmid pHXB-2D containing the HIV-1 pol coding region was isolated and inserted into BamHI and SalI sites of pUC18. The resulting recombinant plasmid (pUC18-Dpol 1) was
25 cut with SstI and dephosphorylated. A synthetic double-stranded crossover linker containing a SstI cohesive end, a BamHI site, the putative insect Spodoptera frugiperda (SF9) cell ribosome binding site (P) and 15 nucleotides of the homology searching sequences which overlaps with the 5'
30 terminus of the pol gene was ligated at the SstI site and transformed. The recombinant plasmid, (pUC18-Dpol 2) was isolated, digested with SphI, dephosphorylated and ligated with another crossover linker DNA containing SphI cohesive end at the 3' terminus, BamHI site and 15 nucleotides of the
35 homology searching sequences which recognise the 3' terminus of the pol gene. The resulting recombinant plasmid

(pUC18-Dpol 3) contains the putative SF9 cell ribosome binding site (P) followed with pol open reading frame starting with the first ATG (TI) codon (map unit 2357-2359) in the pol gene and the translation termination (TT) codon TAG (map unit 5093-5095). This whole cassette was flanked with BamH1 sites. The BamH1 fragment was isolated and inserted into the BamH1 site of the pAcYM1 baculovirus transfer vector (pAcYM1-Dpol). The pAcYM1-Dpol transfer vector DNA was used to co-transfect SF9 cells with wild type AcNPV DNA to isolated recombinant AcNPV HIV-YK pol virus.

EXAMPLE 2

Expression of pol gene products by recombinant baculoviruses

Recombinant AcNPV-HIVWHpol contains an insert comprising essentially the whole DNA sequence of the HIV-pol gene (see Table 2 at the end of the present disclosure). When expressed, the resulting full length gene product of the HIV-pol gene is "processed", i.e. the proteolytic active site of the HIV pol protease gene cleaves the protein into 66 kD, 51 kD and 32 kD fragments.

By way of comparison, recombinant AcNPV-HIVYKpol (see Table 3 at the end of the present disclosure) omits NH₂-terminal amino acid sequences containing the proteolytic active site of the HIV-pol protease. When expressed, the resulting gene product is not "processed", i.e. the ~ 95 kD protein remains intact.

The following experiments illustrate this.

Uninfected S. frugiperda (SF9) cells, or SF9 cell infected with recombinant baculoviruses AcNPV-HIVWHpol, AcNPV-HIVYKpol or with wild-type AcNPV, were harvested after 72 hours of infection. Lysates of the infected or uninfected cells were electrophoresed in a 12% polyacrylamide Laemmli gel and proteins are identified by either Coomassie blue staining (S) or Western blot analyses (W) using the standard HIV HIV positive immunoglobulin. As shown in Figure 2, lanes 1, 2 and 3 represents the lysates of AcNPV-HIVYHpol recombinant virus infected cells, lanes 4, 5 and 6 represent

the lysates of AcNPV-HIVYKpol recombinant virus infected cells, lane 7 shows the wild-type AcNPV infected cell lysate, lane 8 shows uninfected cell lysate and lane 9 shows molecular weight markers. Lane 3 and 6 show the whole cell lysate, lanes 2 and 5 show proteins in the infected cell nuclei and lanes 1 and 4 show proteins in the infected cell cytoplasm. P denotes polyhedrin protein and arrows show 95K Dal uncleaved pol gene product representing 91 amino acid deletion of protease produced by AcNPV-HIVYKpol virus and 66K Dal, 51 K Dal and 33K Dal processed pol gene products in AcNPV-HIVYHpol virus infected cells.

EXAMPLE 3

A. Production of pol gene product

Recombinant ACNPV-HIVYKpol virus infected Spodoptera frugiperda (SF9) cells were harvested 4 days after infection. Nuclei of infected cells containing most of the pol gene product were isolated by treating the infected cells with 0.1% Triton X-100 and 0.5% NP40 on ice for 20 minutes followed by centrifugation at 750 g for 10 minutes. The pelleted nuclei were denatured with 1% SDS in TRIS-HCl pH 8.0 at room temperature for 30 minutes. The cellular DNAs were removed by ethanol precipitation using 2 volumes of 100% ethanol. The SDS in the solution were removed by addition of 25 mM KCL incubated at 4°C for 30 minutes followed by centrifugation at 12,700 g for 15 minutes. The pol gene product in the supernatant was used for anti-pol ELISA.

B. Detection of HIV antibodies by ELISA

The pol antigen was diluted in PBS and dispensed in a microtiter plate (Nunc cat 269620). The concentration of pol to coat plates was determined empirically on the strength of bands on polyacrylamide gels.

The concentration of pol necessary to coat one well was between 1 and 10 µg.

The plate was covered and incubated at 4°C. The time of incubation varied between 12 and 24 hrs without no apparent differences in reactivity.

The plates were then washed three times in PBS tween 20 employing a Skatron plate washer.

Various standards, NIH HIV+ immunoglobulin (NIH STD), pool HIV+ plasma (PAT STD) and plasma from non-infected individuals (NS) were employed. The standards were diluted beginning at 1:200 for NIH STD, and 1:10 for PAT STD and NS. Unknowns were tested usually at 1:50 but dilutions as high as 1:10 can be employed.

All samples were inactivated before testing. Normal sera were processed in the same fashion as sera from AIDS patients. The inactivation was performed with 4'-aminoethyltriocsalen- hydrochloride (AMT) from Lee Biomolecular Research Inc. (San Diego, California cat 231) and an ultra violet light trans-illuminator (Spectroline model TC-365, Fisher Scientific Ottawa Ont.). The AMT was reconstituted in 50% ethanol at 1 μ g/ml. The sera was aliquoted in Eppendorf tubes and for every 100 μ l of serum or plasma, 10 μ l of AMT was added to the sample. The samples were layed in the transilluminator and irradiated for 5 minutes. An additional 10 μ l of AMT was added to the sample and the samples were irradiated for a further 5 minutes. The samples were inactivated by this procedure.

The incubation time of the human-anti-pol was 30 to 40 minutes at room temperature (23°C) (the time of incubation found to be quite critical). Therefore, all dilutions of standards (negative and positive) and unknowns was performed in a separate plate. Once all dilutions were done, the dilutions (100 μ l) were transferred to the ELISA plate coated with pol employing a multichannel pipettor. All dilutions were with PBS Tween 20 (0.1%).

The state of the serum or plasma sample was found to be important. Samples repeatedly frozen and thawed usually gave higher backgrounds. This was especially evident with samples from normal individuals.

The plates were washed three times in PBS-Tween 20 after the 30 minute incubation with the first antibody. A Skatron II plate washer was employed for this purpose.

The second antibody used (goat anti-human Ig linked to horse radish peroxidase) was an affinity purified reagent obtained from Tago Diagnostics (Inter Medico To DNT cat 2393). An appropriate dilution was determined experimentally (approximately 1:2,000) is made in PBS-Tween 20 (0.1%). 100 μ l was dispensed into the wells except for one which will be employed as a blank for the plate reader. The plate was incubated for 1 hour at room temperature.

The plates were washed three times with PBS-Tween 20 employing the Skatron II plate washer.

Freshly prepared substrate (100 μ l) was added to the wells and after 20 minutes the reaction stopped with the addition of 100 μ l of 0.07M H₂SD₄.

The plate was read at 450 nm in the BIOTEK BL/310 ELISA plate reader. A hard copy of the data was obtained from the reader and the data also stored directly onto computer diskette for further processing by the Anelisar program.

Additionally, controls were also performed on each plate. In two or three wells no serum or plasma was added. In one well no primary or secondary antibodies were added but substrate was. This well was employed to blank the ELISA plate reader. The remaining wells were employed to determine the extent of binding of the secondary antibody (Goat anti-HIg-HRPO) to POL. Thus, these wells received no primary antibody but secondary antibody and substrate with the appropriate washes in between each incubation. Usually the value of this latter control is below 0.1000 OD.

The results are shown in Figure 3.

The following materials were use for the anti-pol ELISA procedure

Buffers

Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)

	Na ₂ HPO ₄ (dibasic anhydrous)	13.6 g
	NaH ₂ PO ₄ (monobasic)	2.4 g
35	NaCl	90.0 g

Salts are dissolved in 8 litres of distilled deionized water and pH is adjusted to 7.2 with NaOH or HCl. This

buffer is employed as coating buffer, diluent and washing buffer. The latter two buffers are modified as indicated below.

Diluent for primary and secondary antibodies and washing
5 buffer

PBS + 0.1% Tween 20 (Sigma, St. Louis MO) (0.1 ml Tween 20 + 100 ml PBS). The diluent buffer is made up daily.

Substrate buffer

Equal volumes of 0.1M Na_2HPO_4 (0.709 g/50 ml) and 0.1M
10 citric acid (0.960 g/50 ml). The pH is adjusted to 4.0 with NaOH or HCl. The substrate buffer is made up weekly.

Substrate

A tablet (2 mg) of o-phenylenediamine (Sigma cat. P6787) is dissolved into 10 ml of substrate buffer. Hydrogen
15 peroxide (4 μl of 30%) is added to the solution just prior to plating. The solution should be kept in the dark as much as possible.

Stopping reagent

The enzymatic reaction is stopped with 0.07M H_2SO_4 .
20 It is a particularly advantageous feature of the polypeptides, the use of which is described herein, that they cross-react with antibodies against diverse strains of HIV. Thus, for example, the polypeptides described herein based on HIV-1 can cross-react with antibodies raised
25 against various strains of HIV-1 and HIV-2. Thus they may be used in diagnostic kits for detecting either virus category. Similarly, in vaccines they can provide broad-spectrum protection.

Industrial Applicability

30 As will be apparent from the above, the present invention can be used in the medical field for testing for HIV infection and for immunizing against HIV infection, as well as for other diagnostic or prognostic purposes.

TABLE 1

HIV-1 pol protein sequence of HIVHXB2 virus
Data from Human Retroviruses and AIDS 1988
Los Alamos National Laboratory

AcNPV-HIVHpol

HIVHXB2	Met PhePheArgGluAspLeuAlaPheLeuGlnGlyLysAlaArgGluPheSerSerGlu...	19
HIVBH102	-----Gln	20
HIVBH5	-----Gln	20
HIVPV22	-----Gln	20
HIVBRU	-----Gln	20
HIVMN	0
HIVSF2	-----	19
HIVRF	-----Asn-----Pro-----Leu-----	19
HIVMAL	-----Asn-----Pro-----Pro-----	19
HIVELI	-----Asn-----Pro-----Gly---Leu---ProLys---	19
HIVHXB2GlnThrArgAlaAsnSerProThrArg	28
HIVBH102	ThrArgAlaAsnSerProThrIleSerSerGlu-----	40
HIVBH5	ThrArgAlaAsnSerProThrIleSerSerGlu-----	40
HIVPV22	ThrArgAlaAsnSerProThrIleSerSerGlu-----	40
HIVBRU	ThrArgAlaAsnSerProThrIleSerSerGlu-----	40
HIVMN	-----	0
HIVSF2	-----	28
HIVRF	-----	28
HIVMAL	-----Ser	28
HIVELI	-----Ser	28
HIVHXB2	ArgGluLeuGlnValTrpGlyArgAspAsnAsnSerProSerGluAlaGlyAlaAspArg	48
HIVBH102	-----	60
HIVBH5	-----	60
HIVPV22	-----	60
HIVBRU	-----Leu-----	60
HIVMN	-----	0
HIVSF2	-----GlyGlu-----Leu-----	48
HIVRF	-----Leu-----Glu-----	47
HIVMAL	-----Arg-----Gly---...LysThrLeu---Thr---Glu---	47
HIVELI	-----Arg-----...ProLeu---LysThr---Glu---	47
HIVHXB2	GlnGlyThrValSerPheAsnPheProGlnValThrLeuTrpGlnArgProLeuValThr	68
HIVBH102	-----Ile-----	80
HIVBH5	-----Ile-----	80
HIVPV22	-----Ile-----	80
HIVBRU	-----Ile-----	80
HIVMN	-----	0
HIVSF2	-----Ile-----	68
HIVRF	-----Ser-----Ile-----Ile-----	67
HIVMAL	-----Ile-----Ser-----Ile-----Val-----	67
HIVELI	-----Ile-----Ala-----	67

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Table 1 cont'd

	<- gag cds end	
HIVHXB2	IleLysIleGlyGlyGlnLeuLysGluAlaLeuLeuAspThrGlyAlaAspAspThrVal	88
HIVBH102	-----	100
HIVBH5	-----	100
HIVPV22	-----	100
HIVBRU	-----	100
HIVMN	-----	100
HIVSF2	---Arg-----	0
HIVRF	Val-----	88
HIVMAL	ValArgVal-----	87
HIVELI	-----	87
	AcNPV-HIVYKpol starts	
HIVHXB2	LeuGluGluMetSerLeuProGlyArgTrpLysProLysMetIleGlyGlyIleGlyGly	108
HIVBH102	-----	120
HIVBH5	-----	120
HIVPV22	-----	120
HIVBRU	-----	120
HIVMN	-----Asn-----Arg-----	120
HIVSF2	-----Asn-----Lys-----	17
HIVRF	-----Asn-----Lys-----	108
HIVMAL	-----IleAsn-----Lys-----	107
HIVELI	-----Asn-----Lys-----	107
HIVHXB2	PheIleLysValArgGlnTyrAspGlnIleLeuIleGluIleCysGlyHisLysAlaIle	128
HIVBH102	-----	140
HIVBH5	-----	140
HIVPV22	-----	140
HIVBRU	-----	140
HIVMN	-----Thr---Gly-----	140
HIVSF2	-----ProVal-----	37
HIVRF	-----	128
HIVMAL	-----Lys-----	127
HIVELI	-----Pro-----Gln-----	127
HIVHXB2	GlyThrValLeuValGlyProThrProValAsnIleIleGlyArgAsnLeuLeuThrGln	148
HIVBH102	-----	160
HIVBH5	-----	160
HIVPV22	-----	160
HIVBRU	-----	160
HIVMN	-----	160
HIVSF2	-----	57
HIVRF	-----	148
HIVMAL	-----Ile-----Met-----	147
HIVELI	-----	147

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Table 1 con't'd

\ / p66, p51		
HIVHXB2	IleGlyCysThrLeuAsnPheProIleSerProIleGluThrValProValLysLeuLys	168
HIVBH102	-----	180
HIVBH5	-----	180
HIVPV22	-----	180
HIVBRU	-----	180
HIVMN	Leu-----	180
HIVSF2	-----	77
HIVRF	-----	168
HIVMAL	-----	167
HIVELI	-----	167
HIVHXB2	ProGlyMetAspGlyProLysValLysGlnTrpProLeuThrGluGluLysIleLysAla	188
HIVBH102	-----	200
HIVBH5	-----	200
HIVPV22	-----	200
HIVBRU	-----	200
HIVMN	-----	200
HIVSF2	-----	97
HIVRF	-----	188
HIVMAL	-----Arg-----	187
HIVELI	-----	187
HIVHXB2	LeuValGluIleCysThrGluMetGluLysGluGlyLysIleSerLysIleGlyProGlu	208
HIVBH102	-----	220
HIVBH5	-----	220
HIVPV22	-----	220
HIVBRU	-----	220
HIVMN	---Ile-----	220
HIVSF2	-----	117
HIVRF	-----	208
HIVMAL	---Thr-----LysAsp-----Leu-----	207
HIVELI	---Thr-----Asp-----Arg-----	207
HIVHXB2	AsnProTyrAsnThrProValPheAlaIleLysLysLysAspSerThrLysTrpArgLys	228
HIVBH102	-----	240
HIVBH5	-----	240
HIVPV22	-----	240
HIVBRU	-----	240
HIVMN	-----	240
HIVSF2	-----	137
HIVRF	-----	228
HIVMAL	-----	227
HIVELI	-----Ile-----	227

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	LeuValAspPheArgGluLeuAsnLysArgThrGlnAspPheTrpGluValGlnLeuGly	248
HIVBH102	-----	260
HIVBH5	-----Arg-----	260
HIVPV22	-----	260
HIVBRU	-----	260
HIVMN	-----Lys-----	157
HIVSF2	-----	248
HIVRF	-----	247
HIVMAL	-----Asn-----	247
HIVELI	-----	247
HIVHXB2	IleProHisProAlaGlyLeuLysLysLysLysSerValThrValLeuAspValGlyAsp	268
HIVBH102	-----	280
HIVBH5	-----	280
HIVPV22	-----	280
HIVBRU	-----	280
HIVMN	-----	177
HIVSF2	-----	268
HIVRF	-----	267
HIVMAL	-----	267
HIVELI	-----	267
HIVHXB2	AlaTyrPheSerValProLeuAspGluAspPheArgLysTyrThrAlaPheThrIlePro	288
HIVBH102	-----	300
HIVBH5	-----	300
HIVPV22	-----	300
HIVBRU	-----	300
HIVMN	-----Lys-----	197
HIVSF2	-----Lys-----	288
HIVRF	-----LysGlu-----	287
HIVMAL	-----	287
HIVELI	-----Ser-----	287
HIVHXB2	SerIleAsnAsnGluThrProGlyIleArgTyrGlnTyrAsnValLeuProGlnGlyTrp	308
HIVBH102	-----	320
HIVBH5	-----SerGly-----	320
HIVPV22	-----	320
HIVBRU	-----	320
HIVMN	-----	217
HIVSF2	-----	308
HIVRF	-----Arg-----	307
HIVMAL	-----	307
HIVELI	-----	307

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	LysGlySerProAlaIlePheGlnSerSerMetThrLysIleLeuGluProPheArgLys	328
HIVBH102	-----Lys-----	340
HIVBH5	-----	340
HIVPV22	-----	340
HIVBRU	-----	340
HIVMN	-----	237
HIVSF2	-----	328
HIVRF	-----Lys-----	327
HIVMAL	-----Thr-----	327
HIVELI	-----	327
HIVHXB2	GlnAsnProAspIleValIleTyrGlnTyrMetAspAspLeuTyrValGlySerAspLeu	348
HIVBH102	-----	360
HIVBH5	-----	360
HIVPV22	-----	360
HIVBRU	-----	360
HIVMN	-----	257
HIVSF2	-----	348
HIVRF	-----Glu-----	347
HIVMAL	Lys-----Glu-----	347
HIVELI	-----GluMet-----	347
HIVHXB2	GluIleGlyGlnHisArgThrLysIleGluGluLeuArgGlnHisLeuLeuArgTrpGly	368
HIVBH102	-----	380
HIVBH5	-----	380
HIVPV22	-----	380
HIVBRU	-----	380
HIVMN	-----Ala-----Arg-----	277
HIVSF2	-----	368
HIVRF	-----Ile-----Glu-----Lys-----	367
HIVMAL	-----Glu-----Lys-----	367
HIVELI	-----Lys-----Glu-----	367
HIVHXB2	LeuThrThrProAspLysLysHisGlnLysGluProProPheLeuTrpMetGlyTyrGlu	388
HIVBH102	-----	400
HIVBH5	Phe-----	400
HIVPV22	-----	400
HIVBRU	-----	400
HIVMN	Phe-----	297
HIVSF2	Phe-----	388
HIVRF	Phe-----	387
HIVMAL	Phe-----	387
HIVELI	Phe---Arg-----	387

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	LeuHisProAspLysTrpThrValGlnProIleValLeuProGluLysAspSerTrpThr	408
HIVBH102	-----	420
HIVBH5	-----Ile-----	420
HIVPV22	-----	420
HIVBRU	-----	420
HIVMN	-----	317
HIVSF2	-----Met-----	408
HIVRF	-----	407
HIVMAL	-----Gln-----Asp-----Glu-----	407
HIVELI	-----Ser-----Lys-----Glu-----	407
HIVHXB2	ValAsnAspIleGlnLysLeuValGlyLysLeuAsnTrpAlaSerGlnIleTyrProGly	428
HIVBH102	-----	440
HIVBH5	-----	440
HIVPV22	-----	440
HIVBRU	-----	440
HIVMN	-----	440
HIVSF2	-----Ala-----	337
HIVRF	-----Ala-----	428
HIVMAL	-----Ala-----	427
HIVELI	-----Asn-----GluArg-----	427
HIVHXB2	IleLysValArgGlnLeuCysLysLeuLeuArgGlyThrLysAlaLeuThrGluValIle	448
HIVBH102	-----	460
HIVBH5	-----	460
HIVPV22	-----	460
HIVBRU	-----	460
HIVMN	-----Lys-----	357
HIVSF2	-----Lys-----	448
HIVRF	-----Lys-----	447
HIVMAL	-----Lys-----Ala-----Val-----	447
HIVELI	-----Lys-----Ala-----AspIleVal-----	447
HIVHXB2	ProLeuThrGluGluAlaGluLeuGluLeuAlaGluAsnArgGluIleLeuLysGluPro	468
HIVBH102	-----	480
HIVBH5	-----	480
HIVPV22	-----	480
HIVBRU	-----	480
HIVMN	-----	377
HIVSF2	-----	468
HIVRF	Gln-----Lys-----	467
HIVMAL	-----Ala-----	467
HIVELI	-----	467

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	ValHisGlyValTyrTyrAspProSerLysAspLeuIleAlaGluIleGlnLysGlnGly	488
HIVBH102	-----	500
HIVBH5	-----	500
HIVPV22	-----	500
HIVBRU	-----	500
HIVMN	-----Val-----	397
HIVSF2	-----Glu-----Val-----	488
HIVRF	-----	487
HIVMAL	-----	487
HIVELI	-----	487
HIVHXB2	GlnGlyGlnTrpThrTyrGlnIleTyrGlnGluProPheLysAsnLeuLysThrGlyLys	508
HIVBH102	-----	520
HIVBH5	-----	520
HIVPV22	-----	520
HIVBRU	-----	520
HIVMN	-----	417
HIVSF2	-----	508
HIVRF	-----	507
HIVMAL	-----GlnTyr-----	507
HIVELI	His-----	507
HIVHXB2	TyrAlaArgMetArgGlyAlaHisThrAsnAspValLysGlnLeuThrGluAlaValGln	528
HIVBH102	-----	540
HIVBH5	-----	540
HIVPV22	-----	540
HIVBRU	-----Thr-----	540
HIVMN	-----	437
HIVSF2	-----	528
HIVRF	-----	527
HIVMAL	-----IleLysSer-----	527
HIVELI	-----Ala-----	527
HIVHXB2	LysIleThrThrGluSerIleValIleTrpGlyLysThrProLysPheLysLeuProIle	548
HIVBH102	-----	560
HIVBH5	-----	560
HIVPV22	-----	560
HIVBRU	-----	560
HIVMN	-----Ala-----	457
HIVSF2	-----ValSer-----Ile-----Arg-----	548
HIVRF	-----ValAla-----	547
HIVMAL	-----AlaGln-----	547
HIVELI	Arg---Ser-----Arg-----Arg-----	547

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	GlnLysGluThrTrpGluThrTrpTrpThrGluTyrTrpGlnAlaThrTrpIleProGlu	568
HIVBH102	-----	580
HIVBH5	-----	580
HIVPV22	-----	580
HIVBRU	-----	580
HIVMN	-----	580
HIVSF2	-----Ala-----Met-----Thr+++-----	477
HIVRF	-----Ala-----	568
HIVMAL	-----Ala-----	567
HIVELI	-----Ala-----	567
	-----	567
HIVHXB2	TrpGluPheValAsnThrProProLeuValLysLeuTrpTyrGlnLeuGluLysGluPro	588
HIVBH102	-----	600
HIVBH5	-----	600
HIVPV22	-----	600
HIVBRU	-----	600
HIVMN	-----Val-----	600
HIVSF2	-----	497
HIVRF	-----	588
HIVMAL	-----	587
HIVELI	-----Thr-----	587
	-----	587
HIVHXB2	IleValGlyAlaGluThrPheTyrValAspGlyAlaAlaAsnArgGluThrLysLeuGly	608
HIVBH102	-----	620
HIVBH5	-----Ser-----	620
HIVPV22	-----Ser-----Arg-----	620
HIVBRU	-----Ser-----	620
HIVMN	-----Lys-----	517
HIVSF2	-----Ile-----	608
HIVRF	-----	607
HIVMAL	-----Ile-----Lys-----	607
HIVELI	-----	607
	-----	607
HIVHXB2	LysAlaGlyTyrValThrAsnArgGlyArgGlnLysValValThrLeuThrAspThrThr	628
HIVBH102	-----Lys-----Pro-----Asn-----	640
HIVBH5	-----Leu-----Lys-----Pro-----Asn-----	640
HIVPV22	-----Leu-----Lys-----Pro-----Asn-----	640
HIVBRU	-----	640
HIVMN	-----Ser-----	537
HIVSF2	-----Asp-----SerIleAla-----	628
HIVRF	-----Asp-----Ser-----	627
HIVMAL	-----Asp-----Ser-----Glu-----	627
HIVELI	-----Asp-----Pro-----	627
	-----	627

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHX82	AsnGlnLysThrGluLeuGlnAlaIleTyrLeuAlaLeuGlnAspSerGlyLeuGluVal	648
HIVBH102	-----	660
HIVBH5	-----His-----	660
HIVPV22	-----	660
HIVBRU	-----His-----	660
HIVMN	-----His-----	557
HIVSF2	-----His-----	648
HIVRF	-----His-----	647
HIVMAL	-----His-----Ser-----	647
HIVELI	-----Asn-----	647
HIVHX82	AsnIleValThrAspSerGlnTyrAlaLeuGlyIleIleGlnAlaGlnProAspGlnSer	668
HIVBH102	-----Lys-----	680
HIVBH5	-----Lys-----	680
HIVPV22	-----Lys-----	680
HIVBRU	-----Lys-----	680
HIVMN	-----Lys-----	577
HIVSF2	-----Lys-----	668
HIVRF	-----Lys-----	667
HIVMAL	-----Lys-----	667
HIVELI	-----Lys-----	667
HIVHX82	GluSerGluLeuValAsnGlnIleIleGluGlnLeuIleLysLysGluLysValTyrLeu	688
HIVBH102	-----	700
HIVBH5	-----	700
HIVPV22	-----Gln-----	700
HIVBRU	-----	700
HIVMN	-----Ser-----	597
HIVSF2	-----Ser-----	688
HIVRF	-----Ser-----	687
HIVMAL	-----Ile-----Gln---Asp-----	687
HIVELI	-----	687
HIVHX82	AlaTrpValProAlaHisLysGlyIleGlyGlyAsnGluGlnValAspLysLeuValSer	708
HIVBH102	-----	720
HIVBH5	-----	720
HIVPV22	-----	720
HIVBRU	-----	720
HIVMN	-----	617
HIVSF2	-----	708
HIVRF	-----Arg-----	707
HIVMAL	Ser-----	707
HIVELI	-----	707

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	AlaGlyIleArgLysValLeuPheLeuAspGlyIleAspLysAlaGlnAspGluHisGlu	728
HIVBH102	-----Ile-----	740
HIVBH5	-----Ile-----	740
HIVPV22	-----Ile-----Glu-----	740
HIVBRU	-----	740
HIVMN	-----	740
HIVSF2	-----GluAsp-----	637
HIVRF	-----Asn-----Glu-----	728
HIVMAL	Thr-----	727
HIVELI	Ser-----	727
	Gln-----Glu-----	727
HIVHXB2	LysTyrHisSerAsnTrpArgAlaMetAlaSerAspPheAsnLeuProProValValAla	748
HIVBH102	-----	760
HIVBH5	-----	760
HIVPV22	-----	760
HIVBRU	-----	760
HIVMN	-----	760
HIVSF2	-----Ile-----	657
HIVRF	-----	748
HIVMAL	-----	747
HIVELI	-----Asn-----Ile-----	747
	-----	747
HIVHXB2	LysGluIleValAlaSerCysAspLysCysGlnLeuLysGlyGluAlaMetHisGlyGln	768
HIVBH102	-----	780
HIVBH5	-----	780
HIVPV22	-----	780
HIVBRU	-----	780
HIVMN	-----	780
HIVSF2	-----	677
HIVRF	-----	768
HIVMAL	-----	767
HIVELI	-----	767
	-----	767
HIVHXB2	ValAspCysSerProGlyIleTrpGlnLeuAspCysThrHisLeuGluGlyLysValIle	788
HIVBH102	-----	800
HIVBH5	-----	800
HIVPV22	-----	800
HIVBRU	-----	800
HIVMN	-----	800
HIVSF2	-----	697
HIVRF	-----Ile-----	788
HIVMAL	-----Ile-----	787
HIVELI	-----Ile-----	787
	-----	787

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHX82	LeuValAlaValHisValAlaSerGlyTyrIleGluAlaGluValIleProAlaGluThr	808
HIVBH102	-----	820
HIVBH5	-----	820
HIVPV22	-----	820
HIVBRU	-----	820
HIVMN	-----	820
HIVSF2	-----	717
HIVRF	-----	808
HIVMAL	Ile-----	807
HIVELI	-----	807
HIVHX82	GlyGlnGluThrAlaTyrPheLeuLeuLysLeuAlaGlyArgTrpProValLysThrIle	828
HIVBH102	-----	840
HIVBH5	-----	840
HIVPV22	-----	840
HIVBRU	-----	840
HIVMN	-----	840
HIVSF2	-----	737
HIVRF	-----Ile-----Val-----	828
HIVMAL	-----Ile-----ValVal-----	827
HIVELI	-----ValVal-----	827
HIVHX82	HisThrAspAsnGlySerAsnPheThrGlyAlaThrValArgAlaAlaCysTrpTrpAla	848
HIVBH102	-----Ser-----Lys-----	860
HIVBH5	-----Ser-----Lys-----	860
HIVPV22	-----Ser-----Lys-----	860
HIVBRU	-----SerThr-----Lys-----	860
HIVMN	-----Pro-----SerThr-----Lys-----Thr	757
HIVSF2	-----SerThr-----Lys-----	848
HIVRF	-----SerThr-----Lys-----	847
HIVMAL	-----Ser---Ala---Lys-----	847
HIVELI	-----Ser---Ala---Lys-----	847
HIVHX82	GlyIleLysGlnGluPheGlyIleProTyrAsnProGlnSerGlnGlyValValGluSer	868
HIVBH102	-----	880
HIVBH5	-----	880
HIVPV22	-----	880
HIVBRU	-----	880
HIVMN	-----Ile-----	777
HIVSF2	-----	868
HIVRF	-----	867
HIVMAL	Asn-----	867
HIVELI	-----	867

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	MetAsnLysGluLeuLysLysIleIleGlyGlnValArgAspGlnAlaGluHisLeuLys	888
HIVBH102	-----	900
HIVBH5	-----	900
HIVPV22	-----	900
HIVBRU	-----	900
HIVMN	-----	797
HIVSF2	-----Asn-----	888
HIVRF	-----Gln-----Gln-----	887
HIVMAL	-----Glu-----	887
HIVELI	-----	887
HIVHXB2	ThrAlaValGlnMetAlaValPheIleHisAsnPheLysArgLysGlyGlyIleGlyGly	908
HIVBH102	-----	920
HIVBH5	-----	920
HIVPV22	-----	920
HIVBRU	-----	920
HIVMN	Arg-----	817
HIVSF2	-----	908
HIVRF	-----	907
HIVMAL	-----	907
HIVELI	-----ArgArg-----	907
HIVHXB2	TyrSerAlaGlyGluArgIleValAspIleIleAlaThrAspIleGlnThrLysGluLeu	928
HIVBH102	-----	940
HIVBH5	-----	940
HIVPV22	-----	940
HIVBRU	-----	940
HIVMN	-----Gly-----	837
HIVSF2	-----	928
HIVRF	-----	927
HIVMAL	-----Ile--Met-----	927
HIVELI	-----Ile-----	927
HIVHXB2	GlnLysGlnIleThrLysIleGlnAsnPheArgValTyrTyrArgAspSerArgAsnSer	948
HIVBH102	-----Pro	960
HIVBH5	-----Pro	960
HIVPV22	-----Pro	960
HIVBRU	-----AspPro	960
HIVMN	-----AspPro	857
HIVSF2	-----AsnLysAspPro	948
HIVRF	-----AspPro	947
HIVMAL	-----Asn--AspPro	947
HIVELI	-----Ile-----AspPro	947

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Table 1 cont'd

HIVHXB2	LeuTrpLysGlyProAlaLysLeuLeuTrpLysGlyGluGlyAlaValValIleGlnAsp	968
HIVBH102	-----	980
HIVBH5	-----	980
HIVPV22	-----	980
HIVBRU	-----	980
HIVMN	-----	877
HIVSF2	-----	968
HIVRF	-----His-----	967
HIVMAL	Ile-----	967
HIVELI	Ile-----	967

```

                                     sor cds start ->
HIVHXB2  AsnSerAspIleLysValValProArgArgLysAlaLysIleIleArgAspTyrGlyLys      988
HIVBH102  -----
HIVBH5    -----
HIVPV22   -----
HIVBRU    -----
HIVMN     ---Asn-----Val-----
HIVSF2    -----
HIVRF     -----
HIVMAL    -----
HIVELI    Lys-----Val-----

```

Protein	Sequence	Length
HIVHXB2	GlnMetAlaGlyAspAspCysValAlaSerArgGlnAspGluAsp+++	1004
HIVBH102	-----	1016
HIVBH5	-----	1016
HIVPV22	-----	1016
HIVBRU	-----	1016
HIVMN	---Thr-----	913
HIVSF2	-----	1004
HIVRF	-----	1003
HIVMAL	-----GlyGly-----	1003
HIVELI	-----	1003

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HIV-1 pol gene HIVHXB2 Sequence
Data from Human Retroviruses and AIDS, 1988
Los Alamos National Laboratory

AcNPV-HIVWHpol Virus

RBS

Bam HI ti

5'-GGATCCTATAAATATG tttttta ggggaagatct

pol cds start (NH2-terminus uncertain) ->

2101 ggccttccta caagggaagg ccaggggaatt ttcttcagag cagaccagag ccaacagccc

2161 caccogaaga gagcttcagg tetggggtag agacaacaac tccccctcag aagcaggagc

2221 cgatogacaa ggaactgtat cctttaactt ccttcaggtc actcttttggc aacgacccct

2281 cgtcacaataA Aagatagggg ggcaactaaa ggaagctcta ttagatacag gagcagatga
 <- gag cds end

2341 tacagtatta gaagaaatga gtttgccagg aagatggaaa ccaaaaatga taggggggaat

2401 tggagggtttt atcaaaagtaa gacagtatga tcagatactc atagaaatct gtggacataa

2461 agctataggt acagtattag taggacctac acctgtcaac ataattggaa gaaatctgtt

2521 gactcagatt gggtgcactt taaattttcc cattagccct attgagactg taccagttaa

2581 attaaagcca ggaatggatg gcccaaaagt taacaatgg ccattgcacg aagaaaaaat

2641 aaaagcatta gtagaaattt gtacagagat ggaaaaggaa gggaaaattt caaaaattgg

2701 gcctgaaat ccatacaata ctccagtatt tgccataaag aaaaaagaca gtactaaatg

2761 gogaaaatta gtagatttca gagaacttaa taagagaact caagaettet ggggaogttca

2821 attaggaata ccacatcccg caggggttaa aagaaaaaaa tcagtaacag tactggatgt

2881 ggggtgatga tttttttcag ttcccttaga tgaagacttc aggaagtata ctgcatttac

2941 catacctagt ataaacoatg agacaccagg gattagatat cagtacaatg tgcttcacaa

3001 gggatggaaa ggcacaccag caatattcca aagtagcatg acaaaaatct tagagccttt

3061 tagaaaacaa aatccagaca tagttatcta tcaatacatg gatgotttgt atgtaggatc

3121 tgacttagaa atagggcagc atagaaacaa aatagoggag ctgagocaa atctgttgog

3181 gtggggactt accacaccag acaaaaaaca tcagaaagaa cctccattcc tttggatggg

3241 ttatgaactc catctgata aatggacagt acagcctata gtgctgccag aaaaagccag

3301 ctggaactgc aatgacatac agaagttagt gggggaattg aattgggcaa gtcagattta

3361 cccagggatt aaagtaaggc aattatgtaa actccttaga ggaoccaaag cactaacaga

3421 agtaatacca ctaacogaag aagcagagct agaactggca gaaacacag agattctaaa

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Table 2 cont'd

3481 agaaccagta catggagtgt attatgaccc atcaaaagac ttoatagcag aatatagaa
 3541 gcaggggcaa ggccaatgga catatcaaat ttatcaagag ccatttaaaa atctgaaaaac
 3601 aggaaaatat gcaagaatga ggggtgcccc cactaatgat gtaaaacaat taacagaggc
 3661 agtgcaaaaa ataaccacag aaagcatagt aatatgggga aagactccta aatttaact
 3721 gccatocaa aaggaaacat gggaaacatg gtggacagag tattggcaag ccacctggat
 3781 tcctgagtgg gagtttgta ataccctcc cttagtgaaa ttatggtaac agttagagaa
 3841 agaaccata gtaggagcag aaaccttcta tgtagatggg gcagctaaca ggggagactaa
 3901 attaggaaaa gcaggatatg ttaactaatg aggaagacaa aaagttgtca ccctaactga
 3961 cacaacaaat cagaagactg agttacagc aatttatcta gctttgcagg attcgggatt
 4021 agaagtaaac atagtaacag actcacaata tgcattagga atcattcaag cacaaccaga
 4081 tcaaagtga tcagagttag tcaatcaaat aatagagcag ttaataaaaa aggaagagg
 4141 ctatctggca tgggtaccag cacacaaagg aattggagga aatgaacaag tagataaatt
 4201 agtcagtgtt ggaatcagga aagtaactatt tttagatgga atagataagg cccaagatga
 4261 acatgagaaa tatcacagta attggagagc aatggctagt gattttaacc tgccacctgt
 4321 agtagcaaaa gaaatagtag ccagctgtga taaatgtcag ctaaaaggag aagccatgca
 4381 tggacaagto gactgtagtc caggaatatg gcaactagat tgtacacatt tagaaggaaa
 4441 agttatcttg gtagcagttc atgtagccag tggatatata gaagcagag ttattccagc
 4501 agaaacaggg caggaaacag catatcttct tttaaaatta gcaggagat ggccagtaaa
 4561 aacaatacat actgacaatg gcagcaattt caccgggtgt acggttoggg ccgcctgttg
 4621 gtgggcggga atcaagcagg aatttggaat tccctacaat ccccaagtc aaggagtagt
 4681 agaacttatg aatooagat taaagaaaat tataggacag gtaagagatc aggetgocaa
 4741 tettaagaca gcagtacaaa tggcagtatt catccacaat tttaaaogaa aaggggggat
 4801 tgggggggtac agtgcaaggg aaagaatagt agacataata gcaacagaca taacaaactaa
 4861 agaattacaa aaacaaatta caaaaattca aaattttcgg gtttattacA Gggacagcag
 5' / \ 3'sj.
 4921 aaattcactt tggaaaggac cagcaagct cctctggaaa gGTgaagggg cagtagtaat
 5'sj / \
 4981 acaagataat agtgacataa aagtagtgcc aagaagaaaa gcaagatca ttogggattA
 sor 23 kD cds start ->
 5041 TGgaaacag atggcagggtg atgattgtgt ggcaagtago caggatgagg atTAGGATCC-3'
 Bam HI
 Crossover <- pol end
 linker sequence

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TABLE 3

HIV-1 pol gene
 HIVHXB2 Sequence
 Data from Human Retroviruses and AIDS, 1988
 Los Alamos National Laboratory

AcNPV-HIVWH1pol Virus

RBS
Bam III ti (AcNPV-HIVWH1pol start)
 5'-GGATCCTATAAATATG tttttta ggggaagatct
 pol cds start (NH2-terminus uncertain) ->

2101 ggccttctcta caaggggaagg ccaggggaatt ttcttcagag cagaccagag ccaacagccc
 2161 caccagaaga gagcttcagg tctggggtag agacaacaac tccccctcag aagcaggagc
 2221 cगतogocaa ggaactgtat cctttaaactt ccctcaggte actctttggc aacgacccct
 2281 cgtcacaaTA Aagatagggg ggcacactaaa ggaagctctc ttagatocag gagcagatga

AcNPV-HIVYKpol
Virus

RBS ti
Bam III 5'-GGATCCTATAAATATG (ti; AcNPV-HIVYKpol start)

2341 tacagtatta gaagaaatga gtttgccagg aagatggaaa ccaaaaaatga taggggggaat
 2401 tggagggtttt atcaaaagtaa gacagtatga tcagatactc atagaaatct gtggacataa
 2461 agctataggt acagtattag taggacctac acctgtcaac ataattggaa gaaatctgtt
 2521 gaetccagatt ggttgcaactt taatttttcc cattagccct attgagactg taccagtaaa
 2581 attaaagcca ggaatggatg gcccacaaagt taacaaatgg ccattgacag aagaaaaaat
 2641 aaaaagcatta gtagaatttt gtacagagat ggaaaaaggaa gggaaaaattt caaaaattgg
 2701 gcctgaaaat ccatacaata ctccagtatt tgccataaag aaaaaagaca gtactaaatg
 2761 gagaaaaatto gtatatttca gagaaactaa taagagaact caagacttet ggggaagtta
 2821 attoggaata ccacatcccg cagggttaaa aaagaaaaaa tcagtaacag taactggatgt
 2881 ggggtgatgca tttttttcag ttcccttoga tgaagacttc aggaagtata ctgcatttac
 2941 catacctagt ataaacaatg agacaccagg gattagatat cagtacaatg tgcttcacac
 3001 ggggatggaaa ggaaccacag caatattcca aagtgcctg acaaaaatct tagagccttt
 3061 tagaaaaaaa aatccagaca tagttatcta tcaatacatg gatgatttgt atgtaggatc
 3121 tgaacttagaa atagggcagc atagaaacaa aatagaggag ctgagacaaac atctgttgag
 3181 gtgggggactt accacaccag acaaaaaaaa tcagaaagaa cctccattcc tttggatggg
 3241 ttatgaactc cotectgata aatggacagt acagcctata gtgtgtccag aaaaagacag
 3301 ctggactgtc aatgacatac agaagttagt ggggaaattg aattgggcaa gtcagattta
 3361 cccaggggatt aaagtaaggc aattatgtaa actccttoga ggaaccaaag cactaacaga
 3421 agtaaatacca ctacacagaag aagcagagct agaaactggca gaaaacagag agattctaaa

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Table 3 cont'd

3481 agaaccogta catggagtgt attatgaccc atcaaaagac ttaotagcag aatatagaa
 3541 gcagggggcaa ggccaatgga catatcaaat ttatcaagag ccatttaaaa atctgaaaa
 3601 agggaaaatat gcaagaaatga ggggtgccc cactaatgat gtaaaacaat taacagaggg
 3661 agtgcaaaaa ataacacacag aaagcatagt aatatgggga aagactecto aatttaaaet
 3721 gccatacaa aaggaaacat ggggaacatg gtggacagag tattggcaag ccacctggat
 3781 tectgagtgg gagtttgta ataccctec cttagtgaaa ttatggatcc agttagagaa
 3841 agaaccata gtggagcag aaaccttcta tgtagatggg gcagetaaca gggagactaa
 3901 attagggaaa gcaggatag ttactaatag aggaagacaa aaagtgtga cctaactga
 3961 cacaacaaat cagaagactg agttacaagc aatttatcta gctttgcagg attcgggatt
 4021 agaagtaaac atagtaacag actcacaata tgcattagga atcattcaag cacaaccaga
 4081 tcaagtgaa tcagagttag tcaatcaaat aatagagcag ttaataaaaa agggaaaggt
 4141 ctatctggca tgggtaccag cacacaaagg aattggagga aatgaacaag tagataaatt
 4201 agtcagtget ggaatcagga aagtaactatt tttagatgga atagataagg ccaagatga
 4261 acatgagaaa tatcacagta attggagagc aatggctagt gattttaacc tgccacctgt
 4321 agtagcaaaa gaaatagtag ccagctgtga taaatgtcag ctaaaaggag aagccatgca
 4381 tggacaagta gactgtagtc caggaatatg gcaactagat tgtacacatt tagaaggaaa
 4441 agttatcctg gtagcagtte atgtagccag tggatatata gaagcagaag ttattccagc
 4501 agaaacaggg caggaacag catattttct tttaaaatta gcaggaagat ggccagtaaa
 4561 aacaatacat actgacaatg gcagcaattt caccggtgct acggttaggg ccgcctgttg
 4621 gtgggcggga atcaagcagg aatttggaat tccctacaat ccccaagtc aaggagtagt
 4681 agaattctatg aataaagaat taagaaaaat tataggacag gtaagagatc aggetgaaca
 4741 tcttaagaca gcagtacaaa tggcagtatt catccacaat tttaaaagaa aaggggggat
 4801 tgggggggtac agtgacgggg aaagaatagt agacataata gcaacagaca tacaactaa
 4861 agaattacaa aaacaaatta caaaaattca aaattttcgg gtttattacA Gggacagcag
 4921 aaattcaett tggaaaggac cagcaaaget cctctggaaa gGTgaagggg cagtagtaat
 5'sj /\ 3'sj
 5'sj /\

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Table 3 cont'd

4981 acaagataat agtgacataa aagtagtgcc aagaagaaaa gcaagatca ttogggatta
 Bam HI

5041 TGgaaacag atggcaggtg atgatttgtt ggcaagtga caggatgagg atTAGGATCC
 Sph I
 GCATG-3'
 <- pol end

5101 ggaaaagttt agtaaacac catatgtatg tttcagggaa agctagggga tggttttata

5161 gacatcacta tgaagccct catccaagaa taagtccaga agtacacac ccactagggg

5221 atgetagatt ggtaataaca acatattggg gtctgcatac aggagaaaga gactggcatt

5281 tgggtcaggg agtctccata gaatggagga aaaagagata tagcacacaa gtagocctg

5341 aactagcaga ccaactaatt catctgtatt actttgactg tttttcAGac tctgtataa
 /\ 3'sj

5401 gaaagccctt attaggacac atagttagcc ctagggtgtga atatcaagca ggacataaca

5461 agGTaggata tctacaatac ttggcactag cagcattaat aacacaaaa aagataaage
 5'sj /\

5521 caectttgcc tagtgttacg aaactgacag aggatagATG gaacaagccc cagaagacca
 R orf cds start ->

5581 agggccacag agggagccac acaatgaatg gacacTAGag cttttagagg agettaagaa
 <- sor 23 kD cds end

5641 tgaagctgtt agacatttct ctaggatttg gctccatggc ttagggaac atatctatga

5701 aacttatggg gatacttggg caggagtggg agccataata agaattctgc aacaactgct

5761 gtttatecat tttcAGaatt ggggtgtagac aTAGcagaat aggcgttaet cgacagagga
 /\ 3'sj <- R orf cds end

5821 gagcaagaaA TGgagccagt agatcctaga ctagagccct ggaagcatcc aggaagtcag
 tat cds start ->

5881 cctaaaactg cttgtacca ttgtatttgt aaaaagtgtt gctttcattg ccaagtttgt

5941 ttcataacaa aagcettogg catctcctAT GgcAGgaaga agcggagaca gcgacgaaga
 trs/art cds start -> /\ 3'sj

6001 gctcatcaga acagtcagac tcateagct tctctatcaa agcaGTagt agtacatgta
 (tat, trs/art, 27 kD) 5'sj /\

6061 AcGcaaccta taccaatagt agcaatagta gcattagtag tagcaataat aatagcaata
 U orf ->

6121 gttgtgtggt ccatagtaat catagaatat aggaaatat taagacaaag aaaaatagac

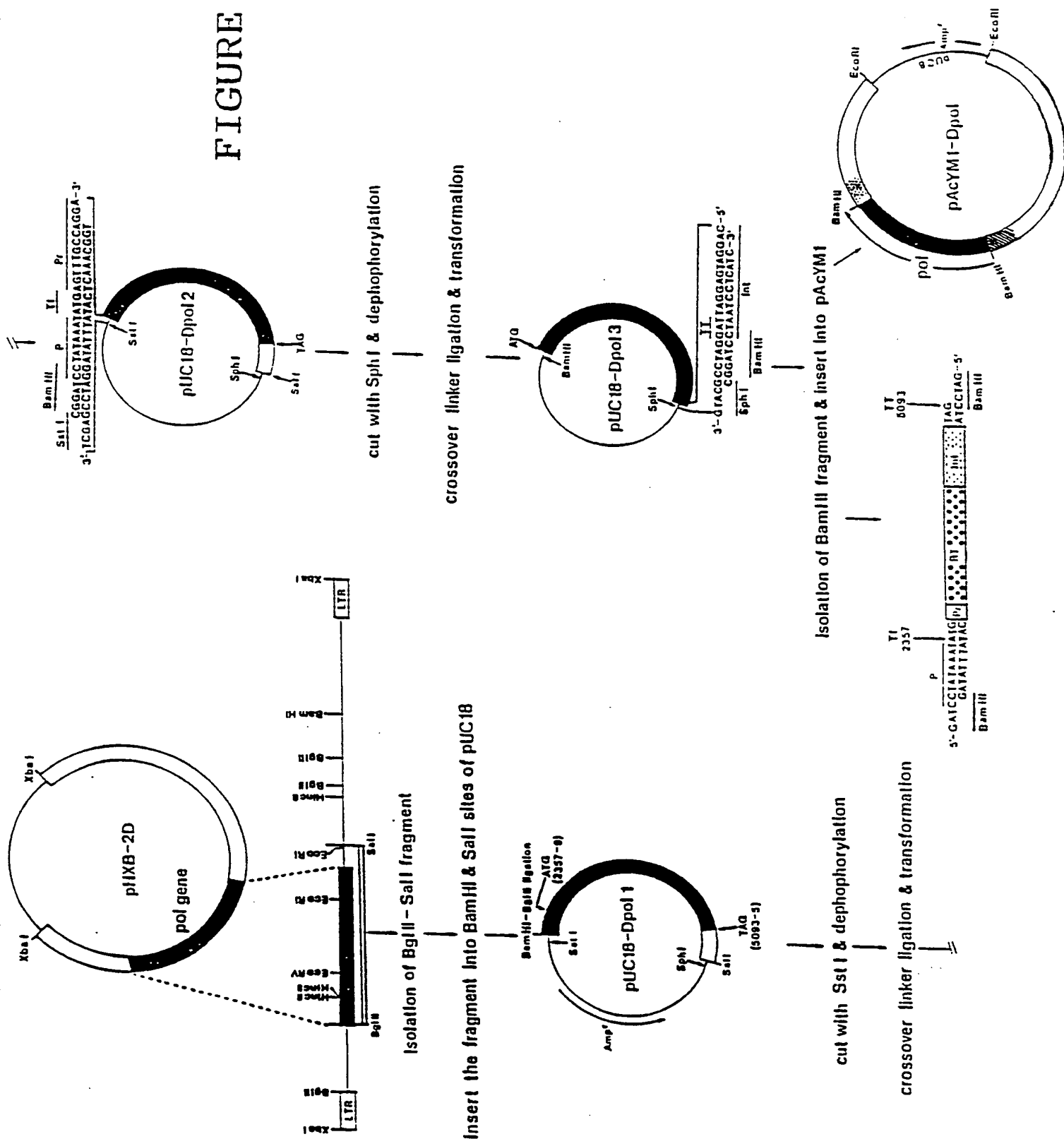
SUBSTITUTE SHEET

CLAIMS:

1. The use of a polypeptide as a reagent in a diagnostic test for HIV infection or as a vaccine against HIV infection characterized in that said polypeptide
5 comprises a substantial portion of each of more than one of the enzymes coded for by the HIV-pol gene.
2. The use claimed in Claim 1 characterized in that said polypeptide comprises a plurality of enzymes selected from HIV-pol protease, HIV-pol reverse transcriptase,
10 HIV-pol RNase H and HIV-pol Integrase.
3. The use claimed in Claim 2 characterized in that said polypeptide comprises substantial portions of all four of said enzymes.
4. The use claimed in Claim 2 characterized in that
15 said polypeptide omits at least that part of the amino acid sequence of the HIV-pol protease gene which codes for the active site responsible for proteolytic activity.
5. The use claimed in Claim 3 characterized in that said polypeptide omits at least that part of the amino acid
20 sequence of the HIV-pol protease gene which codes for the active site responsible for proteolytic activity.
6. A diagnostic kit for detecting antibodies to HIV antigens characterized in that said kit contains as a test reagent, a polypeptide as defined in Claim 1, Claim 2,
25 Claim 3, Claim 4 or Claim 5.
7. A vaccine for protecting an individual against HIV infection comprising a polypeptide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, characterized in that said polypeptide is as claimed in Claim 1, Claim 2, Claim 3, Claim 4 or
30 Claim 5.
8. A polypeptide comprising a substantial portion of each of more than one of the enzymes coded for by the HIV-pol gene characterised by omitting at least that part of the amino acid sequence of the HIV-pol protease gene which
35 codes for the active site responsible for proteolytic activity.

9. A polypeptide as claimed in Claim 8 characterized by comprising sequences of a plurality of enzymes selected from HIV-pol protease, HIV-pol reverse transcriptase, HIV-pol RNase H and HIV-pol Integrase.
- 5 10. A polypeptide according to Claim 9 characterized in that said polypeptide contains substantial portions of all four of said enzymes.
11. A polypeptide according to Claim 8 characterized in that said polypeptide has an amino acid sequence
- 10 substantially as shown in Table 3 beginning with the amino acid Met marked "AcNPV-HIVYKpol starts".

FIGURE 1



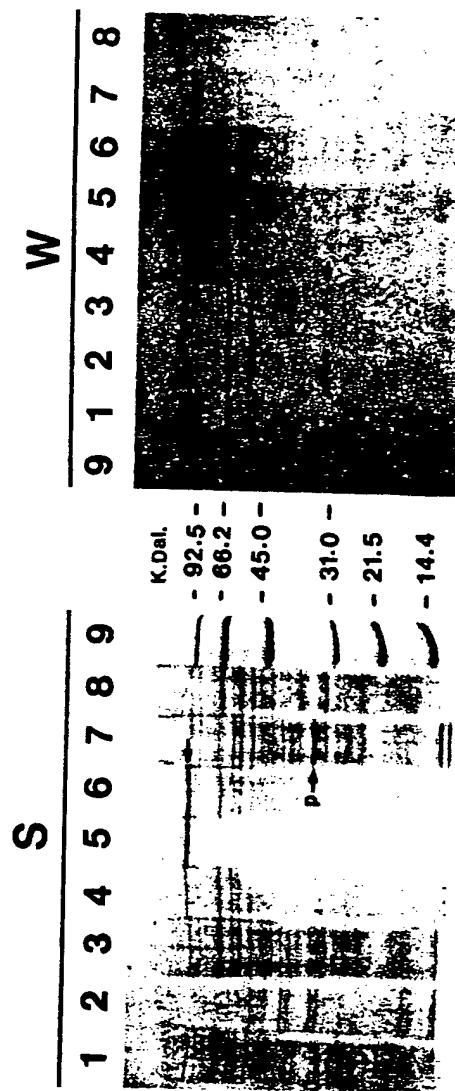
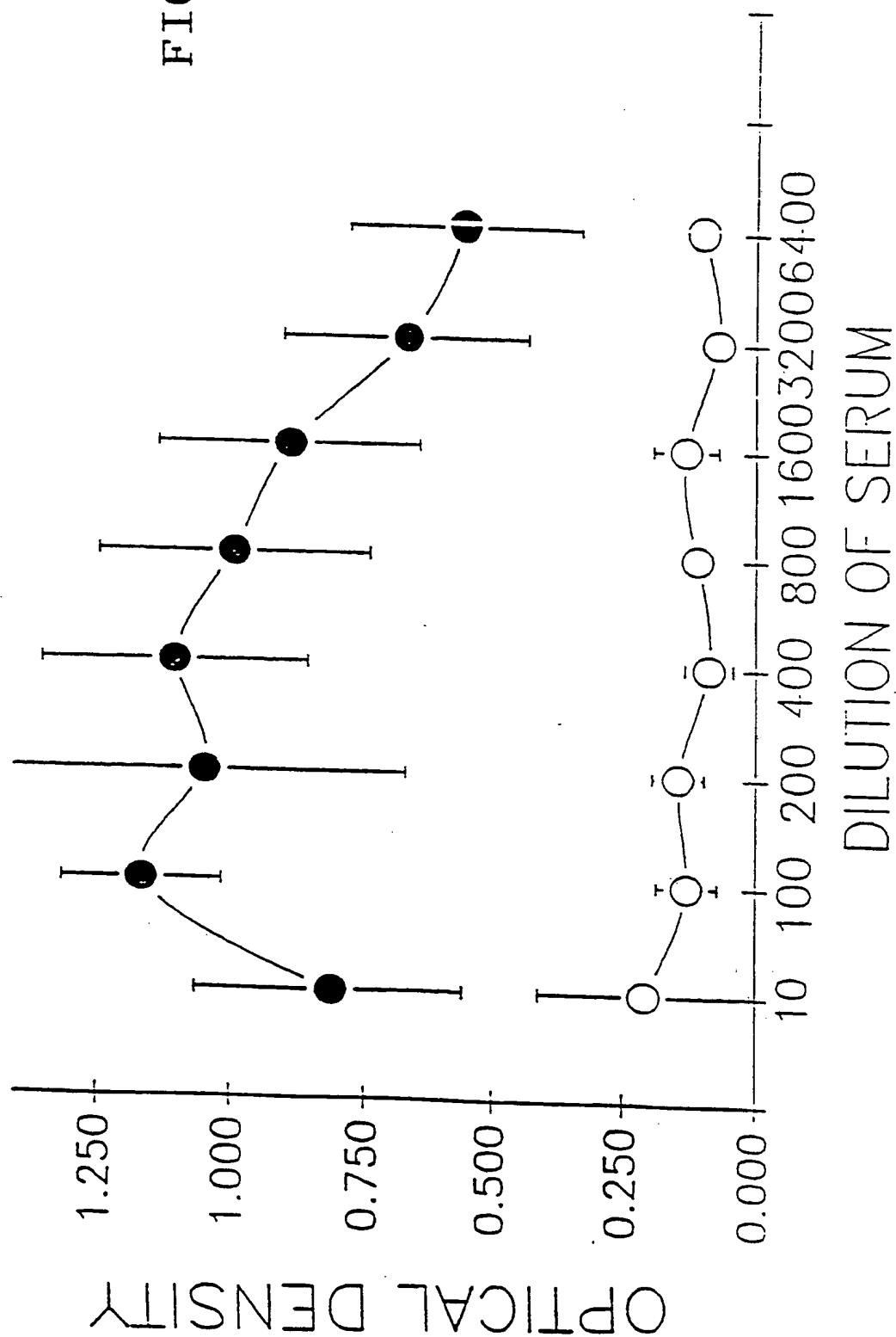


FIG. 2

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SERUM FROM HIV-1+ PATIENTS (N=5)

FIGURE 3



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/CA 90/00062

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC⁵: G 01 N 33/569, A 61 K 39/21, C 07 K 15/04, C 12 N 9/12, C 12 N 9/22, C 12 N 9/16, C 12 N 9/50, C 12 N 9/49

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Classification System Minimum Documentation Searched *
Classification Symbols

IPC⁵
C 12 N, A 61 K, G 01 N

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT *

Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	WO, A, 87/04728 (CAMBRIDGE BIOSCIENCE CORPORATION) 13 August 1987 see pages 31-33 --	1-8
Y	WO, A, 87/07296 (THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK) 3 December 1987 see pages 5-7 --	1-8
P,X	EP, A, 0322922 (MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FÖRDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN e.V) 5 July 1989 see the whole document -- ./.	1-8

* Special categories of cited documents: 16

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "Z" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

19th June 1990

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

18. 07. 90

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

H. Daniels

H. DANIELS

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
A	Science, vol. 236, 17 April 1987, W.G. Farmerie et al.: "Expression and processing of the AIDS virus reverse transcriptase in Escherichia coli", pages 305-308, see figure 1 --	1-8
A	EP, A, 0196056 (CHIRON CORPORATION) 1 October 1986 see example II -----	1-8

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

CA 9000062

SA 35054

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 06/07/90. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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		US-A- 4734362	29-03-88
		AU-A- 7022787	25-08-87
		AU-A- 7081987	25-08-87
		EP-A- 0233044	19-08-87
		EP-A- 0233045	19-08-87
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		JP-T- 63502958	02-11-88
		OA-A- 8687	31-03-89
		OA-A- 8762	31-03-89
		WO-A- 8704726	13-08-87
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		JP-T- 63503356	08-12-88
EP-A- 0322922	05-07-89	None	
EP-A- 0196056	01-10-86	CA-A- 1260858	26-09-89
		JP-A- 61268193	27-11-86
		US-A- 4751180	14-06-88

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82